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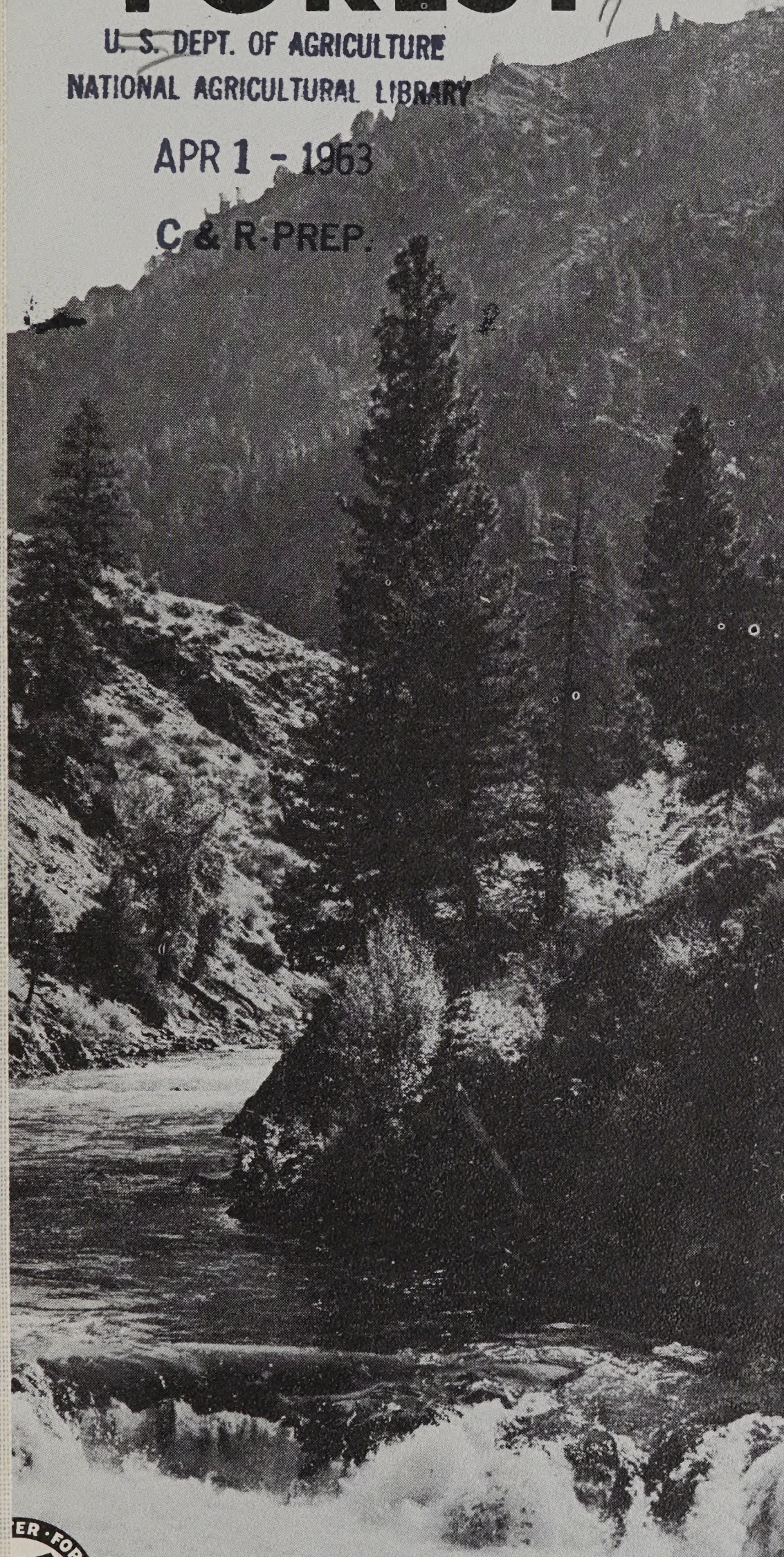


# BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

APR 1 - 1963

C & R-PREP.



2. U.S.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE, INTERMOUNTAIN REGION



RECREATION SITES

Mop No	NAME	Mop Location	Comping Units	Elevation	SEASON OF USE	Lake	Stream	Fishing	Boating	Swimming
1	Yellow Pine	F-1	16	4,800	July-October		X	X		
2	Golden Gate	F-1	13	4,600	July-October		X	X		
3	Ice Hole	F-2	12	5,200	July-October		X	X		
4	South Fork Salmon River	E14	17	5,200	June-October		X	X		
5	Picnic Point	E-3	8	5,400	June-October	X	X	X	X	X
6	Shore Line	E-3	27	5,400	June-October	X	X	X	X	X
7	Worm Lake	E-4	17	5,400	June-October	X	X	X	X	X
8	French Creek	C-5	6	4,800	June-October	X	X	X	X	X
9	Upper French Creek	C-5	26	4,800	June-October	X	X	X	X	X
10	Boiling Springs	D-6	6	4,000	June-October		X	X		
11	Trail Creek	D-6	5	3,800	June-October		X	X		
12	Rattlesnake	D-7	11	3,800	June-October		X	X		
13	Silver Creek	E-6	3	4,600	June-October		X	X		
14	Riverside	E-6	7	5,200	June-October	X	X	X		
15	Cozy Cove	E-6	8	5,200	June-October	X	X	X		
16	Dogger Falls	H-5	16	5,800	June-October		X	X		
17	Bear Valley	G-5	9	6,200	June-October		X	X		
18	Fir Creek	H-5	3	6,400	June-October		X	X		
19	Bull Trout Lake	H-6	21	6,800	June-October		X	X		
20	Cold Springs	C-7	3	4,200	June-October		X	X		
21	Canyon	C-7	6	4,000	June-October		X	X		

Mop No	NAME	Mop Location	Comping Units	Elevation	SEASON OF USE	Lake	Stream	Fishing	Boating	Swimming
22	Swinging Bridge	C-7	17	4,000	June-October		X	X		
23	Banks	C-8	10	3,200	June-October		X	X		
24	Hot Springs	D-8	16	3,200	June-October		X	X		
25	Pine Flat	E-8	27	3,800	June-October		X	X		
26	Deadwood	E-8	7	3,800	June-October		X	X		
27	Mountain View	F-8	14	4,000	June-October		X	X		
28	Pork Creek	F-8	26	4,200	June-October		X	X		
29	Kirkhom Hot Springs	F-8	9	4,000	June-October		X	X		
30	Grondjeon	H-7	34	5,200	June-October		X	X		X
31	Ten Mile	E-10	17	5,000	June-September		X			
32	Bad Bear	E-9	11	5,200	June-September		X			
33	Hayfork	E-9	4	5,200	June-September		X			
34	Shafer Butte	C-10	10	7,400	June-September					
35	Neinmeyer	F-11	8	3,800	June-October		X	X		
36	Willow Creek	E-11	8	3,400	June-September		X	X		
37	Big Roaring River	G-12	11	7,800	June-October		X	X		
38	Little Roaring River	G-12	6	7,800	June-October		X	X		
39	Big Trinity	G-12	15	8,600	June-September	X		X	X	
40	Power Plant	I-10	10	5,800	June-September		X	X		
41	Dog Creek	G-12	14	4,800	June-September		X			
42	Ice Springs	G-13	7	5,000	July-September		X	X		

Trailers are permitted where parking space is available.







U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF  
**BOISE NATIONAL FOREST**  
IDAHO  
BOISE MERIDIAN  
1962

Scale  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles

LEGEND

- |         |                                       |   |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---|
| T.15.   | — National Forest Boundary            | —(25)— Forest Development Road                |
|         | --- Adjacent National Forest Boundary | ---(70)--- Road Prefix Number 10 Is Not Shown |
|         | --- Primitive Area Boundary           | --- Forest Supervisors Headquarters           |
|         | == Paved Road                         | --- Ranger Station                            |
|         | --- Dirt Road                         | --- Guard or Ranger Station                   |
|         | --- Primitive Road                    | --- not permanently occupied                  |
| 43° 15' | == U.S. Highway                       | --- Improved Recreation Area                  |
| T.2.S.  | == State Highway                      | --- Boise National Forest Land                |
|         | --- Trail                             | --- Urban Areas                               |
|         | --- County Line                       |   |





# THE BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

Welcome to the Boise National Forest, an area roughly rectangular in shape, 180 miles long north and south, and approximately 70 miles wide. Located in southwestern Idaho, it includes about 2,950,000 acres of mostly high mountainous country.

Elevations vary from less than 5,000 feet in the valley foothills on the south and west to over 10,700 feet in the jagged Sawtooth Mountains, which form part of the Forest's eastern boundary. Between these extremes in elevation is found the wealth of resources of the Boise National Forest — timber, water, forage, minerals, wildlife, and recreation. Within its borders are cascading streams and tiny sheltered basins near the mountain tops, vast rolling high meadows and forested canyons at intermediate elevations, and picturesque hills adjacent to desert valleys. Placid lakes and reservoirs of various shapes and sizes are randomly spotted throughout the area.

The original Boise National Forest was established July 1, 1908, by proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt, from land first set aside as the Sawtooth Forest Reserve. Subsequently there have been a number of additions, boundary adjustments and consolidations to make up the present-day Boise National Forest.





**Beautiful mountain streams and many lakes and reservoirs provide sport for anglers.**

## **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Gold was discovered in Boise Basin by Captain John Grimes and his party in 1862. News of the discovery leaked out, triggering a boisterous rush of thousands of miners and fortune seekers. These people established the first settlements in and adjoining the Boise National Forest in 1863 and 1864.

Almost as quickly as the mining communities developed, homesteads were taken up in and around the Forest. Hay and other products brought good prices from the freighters and miners, and the fledgling towns flourished.

As mining activities decreased, some communities found new life and remained as ranching or lumbering centers. Others died almost as quickly as they had grown and now only ruins are left to indicate the activity that once took place. Brummer, Thunder, Banner, Cabarton, Pioneerville, Graham, and Quartzburg are some of the "ghost towns."



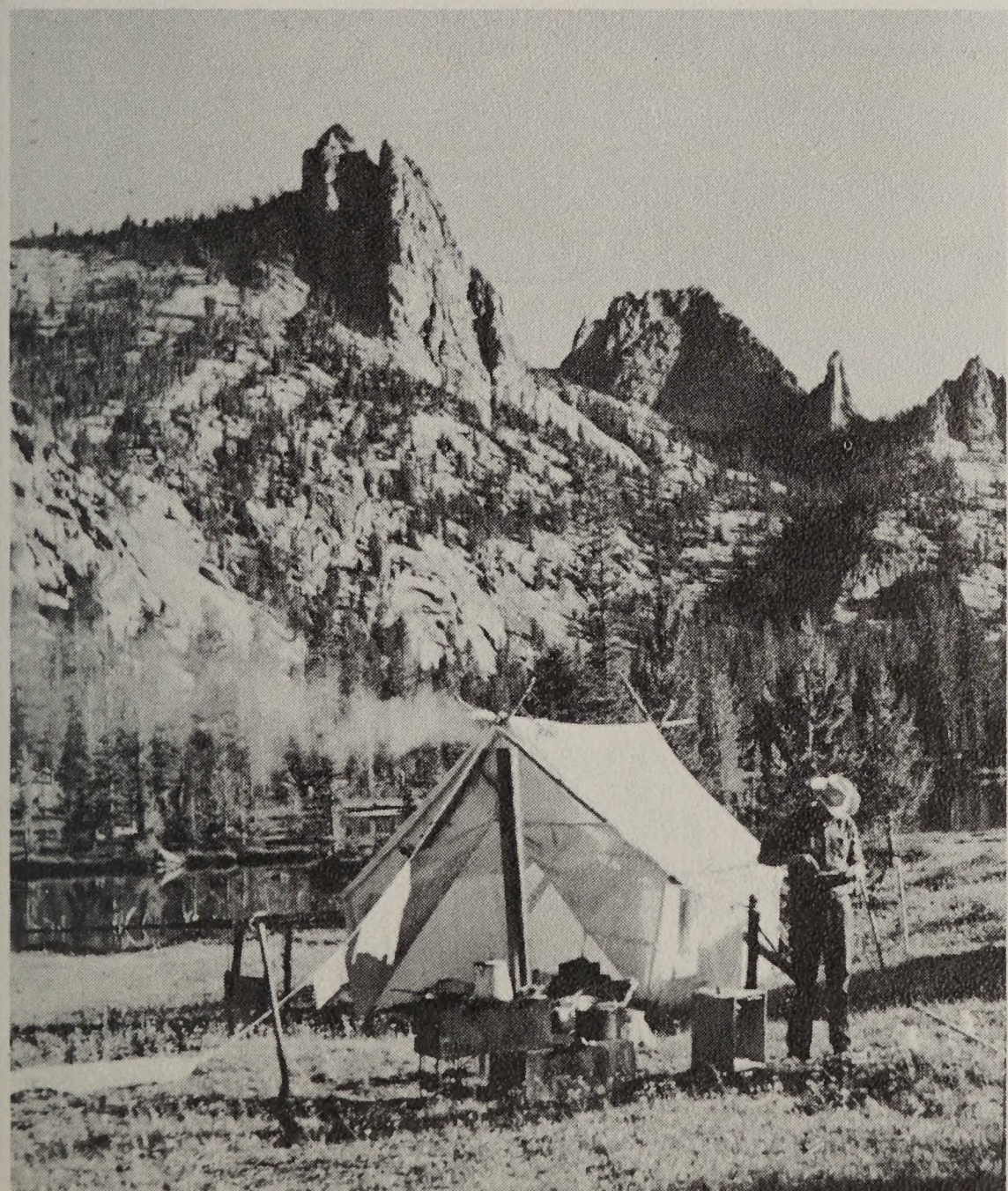
## RECREATION

The Boise National Forest offers many recreational opportunities, sufficient in variety to satisfy the whims and desires of nearly all individuals seeking outdoor recreation.

There are areas near roads for picnicking, camping, hunting, fishing, skiing, hiking, sight-seeing, or just resting. For the more rugged and adventuresome, there is the scenic back country and primitive area accessible only by foot, horse-back, boat, or plane. Some may enjoy the turbulent trip down the "River of No Return" or pursue more tranquil water sports on lakes and reservoirs.

Improved camp and picnic grounds are well dispersed over the entire Forest. These are developed and maintained by the Forest Service for public use. They are designed to maintain a natural atmosphere and the facilities provided are limited to those necessary for protection of the Forest and your health and safety. The chart above the map lists the larger and more popular areas and the facilities at each. Picnicking is permitted in campgrounds while overnight camping is not permitted in areas designated for picnicking only.

Enjoy your National Forest, but please help keep it clean, green, and free from fire.



**Outdoorsmen find enjoyment and solace in the Idaho Primitive Area.**





**Water skiing at Warm Lake — opportunities found on the Bo**

## **PRIMITIVE AREAS**

The Boise National Forest contains parts of the Sawtooth and Idaho Primitive areas.

The Idaho Primitive Area is rugged, scenic, and mountainous, with towering peaks and deep canyons. Here is the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, noted for float boating and fishing.

The Sawtooth Primitive Area features tooth-like mountain peaks, deep gorges, glacial basins and over 100 alpine lakes.

Both areas are noted for their abundant wildlife including mule deer, elk, bear, and mountain goat. Bighorn sheep are found in the Idaho Primitive area. Fish abound in the glacial lakes of the Sawtooth Mountains and in the Middle Fork of the Salmon River and its tributaries.





**of the many outdoor recreation  
National Forest.**

The Forest Service is expanding and improving the existing trail systems in both primitive areas to provide maximum opportunity for the increasing number of wilderness visitors. Other facilities are limited to those essential for sanitation, fire prevention, and preservation of wilderness values.

Nearly all travel within these areas is by foot or horseback, except to portions of the Idaho Primitive Area where the Salmon River permits the use of rubber rafts, and some landing fields make airplane access possible. Travelers may not use trail scooters, motor boats, or any type of motor vehicle in either primitive area except on the few roads which were in existence within the Idaho Primitive Area prior to its establishment.

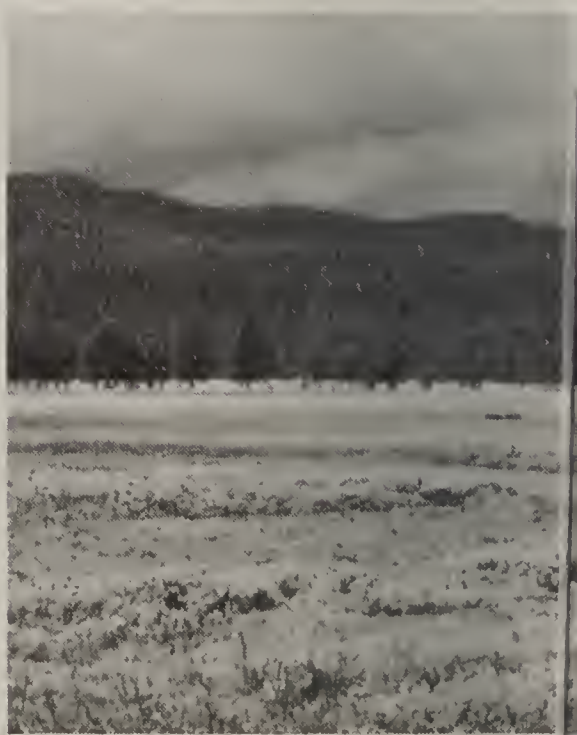




**Ponderosa pine timber — mainstay of the lumber industry in the Boise area.**



**Part of the forage resource is harvested by domestic sheep and cattle for the production of meat, wool and leather.**





Water is the priceless resource on which all growing things depend. Where there are ample supplies of good water, farms thrive and cities prosper. When water supplies fail, farms are abandoned and communities shrivel or die.

In the arid and semi-arid valleys of the West, nature is lavish with sunshine, but niggardly with moisture. Here the mountains serve as humid islands, reaching into the sky to trap water from the air.

The Boise National Forest, in addition to producing timber, forage, wildlife, and recreation, is a vitally important watershed, receiving precipitation and regulating waterflow. It contains most of the headwaters of the Payette and Boise Rivers and a large part of the Salmon River drainage. Within its boundaries are the Cascade, Deadwood, Arrowrock, Lucky Peak, and Anderson Ranch Reservoirs, structures vitally important to agriculture and industry in the Snake River Valley.





## **INFORMATION**

If you desire additional information about the Boise National Forest, please write or visit the office of the Forest Supervisor located at 210 Main Street, Boise, Idaho, or Forest Ranger offices in Mountain Home, Atlanta, Lowman, Emmett, Bear Valley, Cottonwood, Idaho City, Garden Valley, Cascade, and Landmark. These offices are open from 8 to 5 Monday through Friday. Your visit will be welcomed.



**Timber from the Boise National Forest helps maintain the operation of 19 sawmills providing substantial economic benefits to the State.**

## **MINERALS**

Man's quest for buried wealth played an important part in the exploration of the Forest area and the establishment and settlement of many frontier towns in and near the Boise National Forest. Mineral discovery and development is still an important activity and most of the Forest is open to prospecting and the locating of mining claims.







Towering cliffs, steep canyon walls and stately trees combine to make the Middle Fork of the Salmon River a ribbon of scenic splendor.



## TIMBER

The early-day timber industry developed simultaneously with mining, and small sawmills sprang up immediately in the vicinity of mining camps to provide material for cabins, flumes, sluices, and rockers. As settlers poured into nearby valleys, the tempo of timbering increased to meet the need for homes, fences, furniture, bridges, tools, and the many other products that hardy pioneer folk could make from wood.

Before establishment of the Boise National Forest in 1908, "timber management" was unthought of and cutting was unregulated. Many fine stands were decimated through indiscriminate cutting and repeated fires. Since then the Forest Service has carefully supervised the sale and harvest of timber to insure coordination with other Forest uses and resources, and to perpetuate the timber crop.





Many people in surrounding communities obtain a livelihood from the cutting and manufacture of timber from the Boise National Forest. As with other resources, timber harvesting on the National Forests is on a sustained yield basis. Just as a farmer manages his orchard to assure a continuing and increasing crop for future years, the Forest Service likewise manages its timber stands. Detailed studies to determine the volume and annual growth of timber on the Boise National Forest indicate that 130 million board feet, or enough to build about 13,000 homes, can be harvested year after year indefinitely.

Through accelerated planting programs, better methods of harvesting, increased growth from intensive management, and more efficient methods of controlling fires, disease and insects, the Forest Service helps assure timber for the future.





**Deer hunters harvest more than 9,000 animals on the Boise National Forest annually.**

## **FORAGE**

Since the early 1870's, livestock has been raised commercially in and around the Boise National Forest. The mining camps provided a good market for beef. Stages, freight lines, and livery stables were markets for horses. Later, sheep raising became big business and some of the first sheep firm permittees still graze sheep on the Forest. About 1½ million acres of the Boise National Forest are grazed by more than 8,000 cattle and 100,000 sheep each summer, converting the succulent grasses, weeds, and browse into food and fiber for man's use.

Like timber, the forage resource is managed to insure a continuing or increasing crop each year and to correlate grazing with other Forest uses. Grazing capacity is based upon scientific range studies which determine the number of animals that may graze a given area without decreasing the forage producing potential of the vegetation or damaging the soil mantle.







The Boise National Forest boasts a large variety and number of big game animals. Some that may be seen are black bear, mule deer, elk, mountain goat, and bighorn sheep. Native upland game birds in the Forest are blue, Franklin, and ruffed grouse.

While wildlife is managed by the State of Idaho, the Forest Service protects and manages wildlife habitat on the National Forest. Much of the Boise National Forest is well suited for big game summer range, but generally populations are limited by lack of suitable wintering areas. Wildlife values are given careful consideration in all land-use activities on the Forest.

Some of the best fishing in Idaho is found on the Boise National Forest and most of the lakes



**When watersheds are damaged, drastic steps are often required. Here burned over slopes above Boise have been contour trenched to prevent recurrence of devastating floods.**





and streams are well stocked. Common fishes are the rainbow, brook, brown, cutthroat, and Dolly Varden trout; kokinee, sockeye, and chinook salmon; and whitefish.

By law, the Forest Service is responsible for management of the land or wildlife habitat on the National Forests and the State is charged with the protection and management of wildlife populations. Wildlife is a crop and as such must be harvested in order to keep a balance between animal numbers and available food. The Forest Service and Idaho Department of Fish and Game work together in formulating wildlife management programs to give sportsmen the best of hunting and fishing on the Boise National Forest.





## FIRE CONTROL

Soon after prospectors and settlers opened up the area that is now the Boise National Forest, man-caused forest fires began to compete with lightning in the destruction of natural resources. Little, if any, effort was made in the early days to control the fires except by those directly affected — the rancher, miner, or lumberman whose personal property was being destroyed. Watershed and resource protection was seldom, if ever, a motive for putting the fires out.

Following the establishment of the National Forest, fire detection and control methods gradually improved and activities increased. Airplanes and helicopters are rapidly replacing ground travel to remote fires. Today well-organized and highly-skilled crews combine the use of ultra-modern machines and equipment with the shovel and axe to control forest fires.

Most fires on the Boise National Forest are caused by lightning, but usually, the most destructive are man caused.

Remember, only you can prevent forest fires.

## *Lands of Many Uses*

Multiple-use and sustained-yield management of National Forests has a firm background in law, regulations, and policy. The Forest Service is directed by Congress under the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act (Public Law 87-517) to administer and manage all renewable resources (recreation, forage, timber, water, and wildlife habitat) for sustained and harmonious use.

The term “multiple use” means the management of all the renewable surface resources of the National Forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of all the American people.

Harmonious and coordinated management of outdoor recreation, forage, timber, watershed, and wildlife is achieved by giving consideration to their relative values, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.